CAREER OF HENRY GEORGE.

Early Struggles and Later Triumphs of the Author of "Progress and Poverty."

Henry George was born in Philadelphia on Sept. 2, 1839. He was the eldest of a family of

eight children. His father, R. S. H. George, was

an Episcopal book publisher and it was in his father's store that he early acquired a taste for

literature. He was first sent to a little private

school for children and for a time studied in the

public schools. Afterward he was sent to the

Protestant Episcopal Academy and was a class-

mate of Bishop Potter. He left the Episcopal academy to go to a high school and was grad-

nated when 13 years old, standing first in his

After he left school he got a job as office boy

in a crockery importing house. He was of a

restless, roving disposition, anxious to get out

in the world and make his fortune, and after a

cabin boy on board the steamship Hindon, sail-

ing for London. He went from there around the

world, touching at Melbourne and Calcutta, and

then back to New York. He was away from

the craze had died out, and he returned from Vic-toria, British Columbia, to San Francisco in the

and set out for Sacramento. Mr. George re

ferr d to this period as the most trying in his

life. He was reduced to absolute poverty and

tramped it around the country. He thought of

going to sea again when he succeeded in getting

a job as a compositor on a weekly paper, and

when he was 21 years old he was turned out a full-fledged printer, and first became interested in labor unions by joining the local typograph-ical union.

ical union.
It was while struggling for existence in this

When he got back here the Frazer River gold

America about fourteen months.

true Mugwump phrase, highly suggestive of true Mugwump phrase, highly suggestive of Populist rhetoric. Responsibility to the people is like the 'avarice of the moneylender,' or 'striking terror to Wall street sharks. Responsibility to the people is a phrase empty and meaningless. It means that he will be responsible as far as his conscience holds him responsible. That is equally true of only competitor. Therefore, we find that on the three grounds advanced by Mr. Low's supporters a close examination reveals that they are founded upon Mugwump delusions, upon these vague phrases which throw some men into hystarics, but which are incapable of moving the judgment of ordinary sensible citizens.

taries, but which are incapable of moving the judgment of ordinary sensible citizens.

A GREAT MAN NAMED FOR THE OFFICE.

"Now, what is left? For I hope that I have exhausted this subject or that I have discussed it fairly and discussionately. There is one ground left upon which Gen, Tracy's election is opposed. We are told that if elected he would be the tool, the instrument, of some person not chosen to the Mayoratily. Against that imputation I put Gen. Tracy's whole character. [Applause,] My friends, if I thought that Gen. Tracy as Mayor of New Yors would allow the functions of his office to be discharged by any other person. I would onpose him as vehemently as any Mugwimp in the land and I would do more. I would not butter him with soft phrases at the same time. I would not call it a 'tragedy of life' to oppose him, but I would call it the highest duty or citizenship to defeat him. Mr. Ivins and I have seen busses in embryo and bosses in evolution. We know how men proceed to take with soft phrases at the same time. I would not call it a tragedy of life! to oppose him, but I would call it the highest duty of citizenship to defeat him. Mr. Ivins and I have seen busses in embryo and bosses in evolution. We know how men proceed to take possession of a city government; if they want to exercise the functions of an office without assuming its responsibility to the people. If a leader desires to control a government he nominates as its chief officer some person so obscure that he would never be thought of in connection with the position, except through the favor of the man who pamed him, and who woul, therefore, be bound in honor, if honor can be said to govern such a compact, to carry out the wishes of his creator. But in this unstance there was no puny figure selected to fill a great office, but a great figure was asked to come nown to an inferior office. (Great applause.) Gen. Tracy did not want the place, and e ection can aid nothing to the honors which he now enjoys. Its duties will be a burden resting heavily upon shoulders already bowed with years and giorious works. He owes no obligation to his party for maning him; his party is under undying obligation to him for accepting the nomination is a guarantee that the dites of the office will be performed by the occupant of the chair, and that a glorious and fruitful life rests behind him to hold him up to a standard of efficiency and idelity which will make justice the mainspring of his activities.

"A corresponding to the survers."

"A CORPORATION LAWYER."

"A CORPORATION LAWYER."

"Well, they tell us that he is a corporation lawyer. A corporation lawyer! That is a prity charge to come from the Citizens Union. Why, my friends, if the corporation lawyers got out of the Citizens Union there ould not be enough left to give out the daily interview. [Applause.] An anti-corporation movement, is that what the Low candidacy is? Does it take that as part of the secret legacy left to him by Henry George? Well. my friends, that would be a strange position, anti-corporation—led by Root and Choate. Why, my friends, that suggests a Methodist revival led by converted ingersoil. Do the corporation lawyers want Gen. Tracy in the Mayor's office?

"Gen. Tracy has supeared for corporations because corporations and every o her element of the community knew that he was faithful to every trust. He would be faithful to a corporation if he was its lawyer, but when he was in public office, when he was Judge of the Court of Appeals, he it was who curbed corporate power in every direction, and by series of decisions which are monuments to his jurisprudence, extended the rights of the citizen and limited the powers of the corporations. [Tremendous applause.]

"When Gen. Tracy became Judge of the Court of Appeals he found the law oppressive to citizens. He left at liberal to them and just to the corporations. I will not weary rou with representation of the list of cases which he has decided, but I do say, on the faith of my character as a lawyer, and as a citizen, that no service of equal length ever bore fruits of eq al importance to the citizens of this State in their dealiners with corporate powers and corporate pretensions.

AS JUDGE HE CURBED CORPORATIONS.

"I have but to mention the Storey case, which changed the whole policy of the courts to the elevated railroads. All the inferior courts had denied that the elevated railroads were responsible for damages to abouting property owners. In the Court of Appeals Gen. Tracy wrote the opinion in the Storey case, and declared that although the Legislature may have tried to give the corporation the right to build its ratily, crazy structure before the windows of citizens, no power on earth could rob that citizen of his constitutional right to reparation. [Tremendous applause.]

"When he went into the Court of Appeals the law of this State, as laid down in the case of Isaacs against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in the 47th N. Y., page 122, was that if a conductor or driver, or other servant of a common carrier, a railway company, abused, injured, maltreated, or beat a passenger, than the company was not responsible for it because it was without the scope of his employment, and the court below argues that the company certainly never authorized him to beat a passenger, and that if he did it he violated the company's rules, and the company could not be expected to pay for violations of its own rules by one of its employer—a beautiful piece of reasoning which remained the law for over ten years, which blocked the pathway of justice to citizens and persons who had been injured and wounded in our public conveyances—until Gen. Tracy went into the Court of Appeals.

"And then the case of Stewart against the Brooklyn and Crosstown Railroad Company, which is reported in the 90th New York, page 588, came before the courts. There a driver of one of those bobtailed care got into a dispute with a passenger and beat him unmercifully. All the courts below dismissed the complaint and said the company was not liable, because, forsooth, it never had authorized the driver to go in and thum the passenger.

the complaint and said the company was not liable, because, foreouth, it never had authorized the driver to go in and thump the passenger. [Laughter.]

"Gen. Tracy reversed the whole body of the law, wiped out that injustice in one glorious opinion, which remains a monument to him. [Applause]. And now if the employee of a company does righered to a harmless passenger who [Applause]. And now if the employee of a company does violence to a harmless passenger who rides upon a conveyance justice, swift and sure will overtake him. The court below will not dismiss his complaint, for, thank Heaven, more patriotism and justice animate the breasts of American citizens, and they will never permit any court to bear down or reverse that monumental decision of Benjamin F. Tracy. [Applause.]

"Against this charge, against this base slander of Mugwumpism, that this man if elected would be forced to violate his oath of office, may we not place with serene confidence this glorious record, full of splendid achievement I II this does not answer the charge, then character in this community is worthless and useless. If the citizen whose life is without a stain, the lawyer who stands in the front rank of his profession, the Judge whose decisions are monuments of a distinct advance in our jurisprudence, the executive officer whose administrative ability is unparalleled in the history of a great department, the patriot who never shrank from any duty imposed upon him by the interests of his country, the soldler who wears on his breast the medal of gallaniry, whose hand on the field of battle seized the flag from those who were ready to surrender it to the enemy, and wrapping it around his bosom made of his body the living standard of loyalty and patriotism (tremendous applause)—the General whose heroism turned a panic into courage, a rout into an advance, a defeat into a victory—if his word can be doubted, his honor assailed, his loyalty impugned, his fledity to his oath questioned—then how in the name of Heaven do the fruits of a glarious, well-spent life differ from those of a vicious and deprayed career I [Tremendous applause.]

"My friends, with those who believe that Against this charge, against this base slan

appliants.]
"My friends, with those who believe that American citizenship is rotten to the core we can have neither argument, communion, nor part. I speak not to them. Heave them in the degradation of their own consciousness, but I do appeal with confidence to every citizen who believes in the integrity and the purity of American manhood to support this splendid type of American citizenship. I ask no man to support him who does not believe that next to the Cross which was raise d on Calvary, the greatest in fluence for civilization and the regeneration of man was the uncuring of that flag of this republic which lienjamin F. Tracy carried to the Front.

AND HE WILL BE ELECTED GLORIOUSLY.

AND HE WILL BE ELECTED GLORIOUSLY.

"The Magwamp band shout that we should abandon support of him because for sooth we would be in a minority. Oh! if we are it will be a glorious one, standing for the right and scorning what is wrong. [Applianse and cheers.] They toll us he will be defeated and they offer us a reason that they, the nondescripts of notice, have railled to Low. They tell us that the only hove of defeating an open Poyn ist is to support a berson who declines to deay that he is a Populist of this compaign. This is not the duty that he before American patriols. They have tried to frighten as from his support, and many honest men have remained silent reflect to he to give voke to their affection, regard, and support, lest they might bring upon their heads the hattery of Murwimp alone. But shill we, my friends, he afraid o free these batteries of mud, these peas dipped in gall for him who did not fear to bare his breast to batteries which believed fire and faine and death when all that we hold dear hung upon the fate of battler [Applause and cheers.] In the powers of darkness in this town cannot provail against the columns of light which feel, Trary will not be defeated. [Applause.] The powers of darkness in this town cannot provail against the columns of light which feel, Trary leads for the rescue and protection of the republic from the dangers that therefore. [Auphanse.] I do not base this produces. [Auphanse.] I do not base this produces. [Auphanse.] I do not base this produces and any tone of superior knowledge. [Auphanse.] I do not base this produces on any in tone of superior knowledge. [Auphanse.] I do not base this produces on any in tone of superior knowledge. [Auphanse.] I do not base this produces and not prevail and had been season why the field of moddey is a tard and he observer of elections.]

Anyholy of setter would know that prophecy was treflyes but dandered wand know that prophecy was treflyes but dandered is a and one of the produces of superior knowledge. [Auphanse.] (Becens, and

because he deserves to be leberal and be elected.

never known New York to be faithless to political duty.

"I believe he will be successful because the citizens of New York will be quick to resent baseless calumnies, to defend character unjustly assailed, and to crown with grateful suffrages the storing patriotism, the unswerving loyalty, the noble life, and domestic virtue, of which Henjamin F. Tracy is the conspicuous, and, I believe, will be the triumphant, exponent on Tuesday next." [Prolonged cheering and appliause.]

and domestic virtue, of which Benjamin F. Tracy is the conspicuous, and, I believe, will be the triumphant, exponent on Tuesday next. [Prolonged cheering and appliause.]

THE LONESOME MUGWUMT.

It is impossible to tell in detail of the many times that Mr. Cockran's oratory awoke the enthusiasm of the crowd to unbounded pitch. Forhaps the most interesting incident of his whole speech was when a lonesome Mugwamp who had wandered in interrupted him when he was repeating Steh Low's declaration of the corruptness of New York, with the remark: "He never said it." Mr. Cockran id not understand the man at first, and stopping in his speech he said: "What was that you said? and the man repeated, "He never said it. Using this lone Mugwamp who had sought to interiere as a butt, Mr. Cockran had his sudience rolling and rosaring with laughter.

The lone Mugwamp was a young ish man, with a bald head, a strangly red mustache, and minus two front teeth. While Mr. Cockran kently rosated bim the crowd at intervals veiled "Fut him out." But they didn't mean it, and they just added to the general gayety and made more miserable the poor Mugwamp. He sat gaping, frightened at the storm he had raised about him, weared to the point of immovability.

Next to this incident the part of Mr. Cockran's speech that created the most amusement was the flery satrosam that he spent on Joseph H. Choate, whose name he did not mention, but whose identity was reognized the moment that Mr. Cockran referred to him. Mr. Cockran's first reference to Gen. Tracy was the cause of the most noisy outbreak of enthusiasm of his whole speech.

His description of the Mugwamp and Populist, tending to show the close relationship of the two species, was greeted with trars of harding and the speech of the most and trare of the law species, was greeted with roars of harding and the speech of the normal proval. So with his reference to the feministity of the genus Mugwamp brought out more roars of laughter so, too, dat his described in his point in the would consider it

ENTHUSIASM OVER THE ORATOR.

The scene that followed the conclusion of Mr. Cockran's speech was the most enthusiastic of all. The moment he had finished the people around him on the platform crowded up to him, seized his arms and hands, and yelled praises in his ear. A hundred or more from the audience, which was still cheering and shouting, leaped over the press tables and clambered up on the stage and there joined the crowd that pressed close around the orator. Up in the gallery immediately over the stairway down which Mr. Cockran had to go to leave the stage there were a hundred or more persons gathered, whe cheered him wildly as he made his way down the steps. The crowd still pressed close around him. The shouting and the cheering in the hall was still as enthusiastic as ever whe Mr. Cockran reached the floor. It was enthusiasm of staving qualities; it continued all the time it took him to make his way slowly down to the entrance of the hall. It kept up after he had gone out.

Fifteen minutes after the conclusion of his speech there were still hundreds in the hall shouting and veiling for Gen, Tracy, and it was ENTHUSIASM OVER THE ORATOR, speech there were still hundreds in the hall shouting and yelling for Gen. Tracy, and it was not until the lights were put out that the great meeting was really over.

ALL BETS ON MAYOR OFF That Were Made Before the Beath of Henry

George. Bets upon the result of the Mayoralty election, were generally cancelled yesterday, and the money was returned by the stakeholders. This was looked upon as the fairest course under the amount of money in the aggregate had been wagered on the Stock Exchange, in the Wall street district, at the uptown hotels and sporting men's resorts, and, in fact, all over ing men's resorts, and, in fact, all over town upon the respective probabilities of success of the various candidates. The death of Mr. George, it was ruled by the sporting experts, put a radical and unlooked-for change upon the situation, because of which equity demanded the calling off of all bets. Among the well-known betting men uptown who united in declaring bets off were Joe Ullman, Harry Harris, George Wheelock, Sam Emory, Dave Gideon, Riley Grannan, Fred Belanger, and Jack McDonald.

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DEATH OF HENRY GEORGE.

Continued from First Page. met to discuss his tragic death sent the following communication to Mrs. George:

mot to discuss his irrayle death sent the following communication to Mrs. George:

To Mrs. Henry George:
On behalf of the mighty host of friends who mourn with you the death of the great liberator, Henry George, we, the undersigned committee proffer our heartfelt sympathy to you and your family, and place our services at your disposal. It is our wish to carry out at once and in the most reverent manner any desire you may have concerning the ceremontes attending his burial.

We believe this great city and the lovers of progress and right throughout the world will join us in doing honor to the man who died as Abritam Lincoln died—at his post defending the inalienable rights of man.

Willis J. Abbot. Chairman; Tom L. Johnson, E. Lawson Purdy. Charles O'Conor Honnessy, Albert L. Johnson, Frank Stephens, Charles Frederick Adams, John H. Girdner, M. M. Miler, W. H. Russell, August Lewis, Edward Mellugh, James R. Brown, Hamili distinad, Henry Yonge, Whidden Graham, Robert Raker, Charles W. Daytos, Arthur McEwen, W. D. McGracken.

Mrs. George sent this reply:

Mrs. George sent this reply:

To Willis J. Abbot, Tom L. Johnson and other friends:
1 thank you for your sympathy with me and mine.
1 place the whole matter of ceremonies in the hands
of those friends whom you may select.
ANNE C. GECHOR.

A committee composed of Hamlin Garland, Thomas I., Johnson, Louis F. Post, August Lewis and Arthur McEwen announced late last night the arrangements that have been made thus far for the funeral in this form:

"To the friends of henry grorge.

"The committee having in charge the Juneral ceremonies in honor of the great Democrat and philosopher, Henry Goerge, present the following order of services:

"From sunrise on Sunday, Oct. 31, till sunset of the same day, the body of our great leader will lie in state in the Grand Central Palace, on Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, in order that the people for whom Henry George lived and died may pass and take a last look at the man who fought their battles for a quarter of a century, and who went willingly to his death in order that liberty, equality, and justice might prevail.

"I shers will be present to direct the people in their passage before the platform upon which the body will rest. Every one who feels the nobility and single-heartedness of Henry George's lifework is invited to be present at this ceremony. "TO THE FRIENDS OF HENRY GRORGE.

George's Hiework is invited to be present at this ceremony.

"During the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, the funeral services and orations will take place.

"In view of the great number of people to whom Henry George had become endeared during his life, the committee in charge of the ceremonies has decided to hold the funeral at an hour when all will be free to pay their last tribute of respect.

"The funeral car will start from the Grand Central Palace at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening and proceed by a route to be announced later, via the bridge to the Brooklyn City Hall. In this informat procession every friend and advia the origin to the Brooklyn City Hall, in this informal procession every friend and ad-mirer of Henry George, irrespective of creed or party, is invited to take part. The committee earnestly desires that no torches or transpa-rencies be displayed. Banners, without not-toes, designating the organizations, may be

carried.
"All labor or other organizations intending to "All labor or other organizations intending to take part in the procession of Sunday evening will, please communicate at once with John Brisben Walker, Chief Marshal, Union Square Hetel."

Mr. George will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, where a daughter is buried. The interment will probably be private.

Mr. George was an Episcopalian. He attended Heber Newton's church. His wife is a Roman Catholic.

HENRY GEORGE'S LAST SPEECHES His Exhauction Patufully Apparent While He

Was Speaking on Thursday Night. If ever a man appeared to be fighting in the shadow of death Henry George did on Thursday night while he was speaking in the future borough of Queens and at the Central Opera House in New York. His fellow campaigners and the reporters who found him on the 7:20 train at Long Island City, which was to take him to Whitestone, noticed his pallor and ex-haustion at once. He sat in the corner of the seat. He had slipped down so that his head rested in the angle between the end of the seat and the window. His pale face was thrown far back, so that he had to hold his hand over his eyes to shield them from the light in the chandelier above. His wife sat beside him. She was much worried. Every moment or two she would turn to him with an expression of concern and adjust the folds of his coat so that no draught from a crack in the window could strike

There was a constant conversation all the way out to Whitestone among friends on the seat in front of the candidate and one or two first to seem interested in what they were saying and put a word or two into the conversation, but even that seemed to involve exertion He closed his eyes and slipped a little further down in his seat. There was a waxen pellor

rouse himself. He would start as out of a dream and ery excitedly:

"Well, here we are. Why don't you get out?

This is our station, isn't it?

Then he would sink back into the corner again when told that he was not even half way to White-tone, and say almost petulantly:

"Well," wish we could get there. This train is very slow."

the hall and had to pass through a crowd that had been waiting outside for him to come and jostisch him in its easyences to reach seats or a standing place where he could he heard. The air was thick and bad. Mr. George had hardly reached the platform when he became very ill. Dam Beard, the artist, who presided at very ill. Dam Beard, the artist, who presided art very ill. Dam Beard, the artist, who presided are on the little theories. There Mr. Beard and Mrs. George worked over the candidate while he is did him out behind the cheaply painted scenes of the little theorie. There Mr. Beard and Mrs. George worked over the conduct for an investment of the little theories. They did not want him to speak.

"I shall speak, he said, "These people have come here because I promised to sneak to them. So long as I can speak I shall speak."

He pulled himself to his feet and marched out on the platform. In this speach he scened very uncertain of his words. He reached back into his last sentence to find a cue for his next. Sometimes there were painful, though thrilling pauses, between his ideas. To every one on the platform his effort to speak was so painful that it was hard to pay any attention to what he was saying. Once he said:

"This thing will all be settled on the 2d of September." Half a dozen voices in the hall corrected him. In the same wentry, petulent tone that had been breaking out all night, he repeated with some emphasis, 'I said it will be settled on the 2d of September." No one corrected him this time.

A little later he was speaking of Seth Low and the Citizens' Union campaign, He had not mentioned Mr. Low's name, but was speaking of him simply as a very excellent candidate, put forward as a reformer, as he himself had been put forward.

"I would not ask anybody to vote for him," he said. "I shall not. There is a very great difference between Mr. — "An, — " and he looked around helplessly to the people on the platform. "I know his name," he said angrily and half under his breath, 'Oh, ver, oh, yea, Mr. Seth. of gas meters in San Francisco from Gov. Irwin, whom he had helped to elect. He did not have much to do, and his income was sufficient to enable him to begin work on his famous book, "Progress and Poverty." He interrupted this work to summ California for Samuel J. Tilden, believing Mr. Tilden to be a free trader. After this he started a small weekly paper called the State, and said, as he got out of it without losing any money, he considered it a success.

rader. After this he started a small weekly paper called the State, and said, as he got out of it without lesing any money, he considered it a success.

The history of his book, "Progress and Pover y," is an interesting one. He completed it in August, 1870, and sent the manuscript to a friend named Hallidle, an associate director in the Free Public Library in San Francisco, to arrange for its publicat on. Mr. Hallidle came East, but could not get anybody to publish it. Mr. George then fell back on his old partner, Mr. Hinton, who was in the printing business in San Francisco, and, with Mr. George helping at the case, they got out an author's edition, which was sold to friends for \$3 a copy. This price covered the cost of the printing. Mr. George also sent unbound copies to various publishers in the United States and England, offering to put the plates at their disposal if they would print the work. He received only one acceptance. That was from the firm of D. Appleton & Co. of this city, who had previously declined to publish the work. They published it in January, 1880, and it was a year later before the book was taken up and sold universally. It was printed in England, and a cheap edition brought out a page review in the London T. mes, which stated that Mr. George a book could no longer be ignored. The entire output of the publishers was exhausted in a very short time, and since that time "Progress and Poverty" has been sold all over the world. It has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, German, French, Scandinavian, and almost all other languages.

Mr. George travelled through England and Ireland in 1880 and 1881 as correspondent for the Irish World of this city, and also as a sympathizer and member of the Irish Land League, He made speeches in Ireland protesting against the ownership of land by absentee English landords, and told the people that the land was rightfully theirs. It was while on this trip that he was arrested by the Royal Irish Constabulary, but released at the request of Mr. Gladstone. He

In 1885 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Me-Glynn and formed a lifelong friendship with him.

In 1886 Mr. George was the nominee of the United Labor party for Mayor. The County Democracy and Tammany organizations combined on Abram S. Hewitt, Theodore Roosevelt was the nominee of the Republicans. Mr. George's vote at that time was a surprise to old and experienced politicians. He received a total of 68,110 votes, while Mr. Roosevelt received 60,435, and Mr. Hewitt 90,552. Mr. George and Mr. Hewitt 90,552. Mr. George and Mr. Hewitt conducted an open-letter debate in the newspapers. George claimed that he was elected in that campaign and inheated out of the office. Dr. McGlynn took an active part in the campaign and his appearance on the stump caused his excommunication and a long controversy in the Catholic Church.

Mr. George was in high favor after his stirring campaign of 1886 and started a weekly paper in this city, advocating the single tax, which he called the Standard. The paper was a success for a couple of years, but then beg n to decline. Mr. George's roving disposition asserted itself again, and in 1888 and 1889 he made visits to England on lecturing tours. In 1890 he went to Australia his tour was a continuous ovation. He returned home by way of the Sucz Canal.

Besides "Progress and Poverty," Mr. George wrote "The Land Question," "Protection of Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor," "An Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII..." A Perplexed Philosopher," which is an analysis of Herbert Spencer's essays on the land question and a dissection of his synthetic philosophy, and "Property in Land; A Passage at Arms Between the Duke of Argyll and Heary tieorge." It had just compileted "Science of Political Leonomy," which he intended should be his masterpiece.

Although Mr. George's life was a busy one, and he was an indefatigable worker, he did not

year of this work he decided to go to sea. He ran away from Philadelphia and shipped as a excitement was at its height and he shipped on board another steamer as a sallor before the mast in 1858. Before he got to the gold mines

WORDS OF CONDOLENCE.

steerage. He got a job in a printing office, and during his spare time he worked in a rice mill. He did not succeed in making his living, how-ever, and he borrowed a small sum of money

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, speaking yesterday afternoon of the death of Henry George, said: "I was greatly shocked at the news. I knew and esteemed Mr. George personally as a true, sincere, and upright citizen. He was a man of earnest convictions and courageous and able in upholding them. All must deplore his tragic and untimely death, and his family will have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement."

It was white stringing for existence in this fashion find Mr. George met the woman who afterward became his wife. She was born in Australia and was a Catholic, while he was an Episcopalian. They were married in 1861. Mr. George was then 22 years old. In telling of his marriage he said that he was so poor that he the Citizons' Union headquarters: was agreed that even though the name is the "The sudden death of Mr. Henry George same as that already printed on the ballots, the

under the stress of the camp ign is a great law requiring pasters to be used in the event of tragedy. No soldier on the battlefield ever the substitute of another candidate for a degave his life for his country more evidently than Mr. George has laid down his life in behalf of the city of New York. Pure in motive, highminded, absolutely devoted to the service of his fellow men, as he thought they could best be served, he has fallen in the thick of the fight battling against the tyranny and corruption of one-man power controlling a political machine and thus depriving the people at once of their rights as free men and of the control of the Government of the city in the public interest. I would like to avail of this opportunity to express to the family of Mr. George my sincere sympathy in their irreparable loss.

" During the campaign Mr. George repeatedly recognized that fundamentally this is a fight against bossism and all that that implies of political degradation and corruption. In view of Mr. George's death, I wish, therefore, to say to the people of the city that I shall give myself to this contest in their behalf with a new and higher resolve, as though I had received it as a ast charge from his dying lips." Justice Van Wyck telegraphed this message

"I am in xpressibly shocked. No words can

George: "Allow me to express my deepest sympathy

Marching Club was at Tammany Hall, Mr. Croker addressed those present, saying:
"I want to thank Mayor Harrison for his

have a few words to say on another subject. Henry George is dead. The intelligence of his untimely demise is a shock to the entire community.
"In the heat of the canvass he made some

were those:
The members of Typographical Union No. 6 sympathize with you and your family in this bour of your great bereavement.

SARGEL R. DONNELLY, President.

He had just completed "Science of Political Economy," which he intended should be his masterpiece.

Although Mr. George's life was a busy one, and he was an indefatigable worker, he did not seem to have the fa ulty of gathering money, and it was said at the time he took the nomination recently that the only property he had in the world was a prelty cottage on the Shore road at Ninety-minth street, Fort Hamilton, Besides his widow, he leaves two sons and one daughter. Henry George, Jr., whom he brought up on the same lines in which he was bred, is the citer son. Richard F., the second son, is a sculptor by profession, and has made several excellent busts in bronze of his father. His daughter, Anna, is an accomplished musician.

Expressions of Sympathy from Mr. George's

express my regret or my sympathy." Richard Croker sent this despatch to Mrs.

for you in your great bereavement."

Later in the day, when the Cook County

visit here; and also the Cook county Democracy.

"In the heat of the canvass no made some intemperate remarks about myself. But he has gone as we all have to go. I retain no recollection of what he has said about me. (Cheers.) For his family I have the warmest sympathy. I condole with them in the great bereavement that afflicts them. I pray that he may rest in peace, and as a tribute to his memory, I move we do now adjourn," [Cheers and some cries of "No!"]

we do now adjourn. [Cheers and some cries of "No!"] John C. Sheehan telegraphed to Mrs. George: "I deeply sympathize with you and your family in the great loss von have sustained."

Editor John C. Ridpath of the .trena sent this despatch to the George Hendquarters in the Union Square Hotel:
"Have hearn the appalling news. Advice is. Vote the ticket, elect the dead man, and fing it down as a challenge from the grave."

Amount the other telegrams of condolence received by Mrs. George and Henry George, Jr., were these:

great bereavement

Samuel B. Dosselly, President.

While you lose a noble, unselfeb, and affectionate husband and father, the world loses one of its ablest thinkers, political economy its clearest exponent and laboring and suffering hum nity the world over its most faithful friend and champion. Our hearts are too full for expression of our-sympathy for you.

My deep sympathy is with you in this crushing blow. Horselb him. Truly be dea a martyr's death. The blood of martyrs is too seed of liberty.

The Silver Republican Club of St. Paul, Mun., tenders to the family and supporters of Henry George its profound conductores. He death reaches the propertion of a national calamity.

(H. STEVENS, Secretary.

Am shocked beyond description at the news of the death of your husband discription at the news of the death of your husband discription at the news of the death of your husband discription at the news of the finishing Trades of New York tender you their decrease sympathy in this your hour of belong attended to the limiting Trades of New York tender you their decrease sympathy in this your hour of tereavement.

Oppressed humanity mourns the loss of its best

friend. Galveston, Tex., Single Tax Club profoundly sympathises with it and you. YOURS PROST FLAVIS, Secretary. LONDON, Oct. 99.

Hrs. Henry George, New York:
Accept my sincerest sympathy,
Roy, Harold Rylatt.

Permit us to extend our most sincere sympathy in rour bereavement. A good man has gone.

A. W. Tornman,
C. S. Hartean. Shocked to hear of your fathers decease. Please accept deepest symilative in your between, in which all lovers of their fellow men share.

Senator Edward Murphy from Troy telegraphed to his secretary here to call on Mrs. George and express to her his heartfelt sympathy.

Tom L. Johnson received this despatch from Boston:

Bosion:

The death of Henry George will be lamented by every liberty Josing citizen in the United States. He should have a great publifying the following chizen in the United States. He should have a great publifying all orator should pronunce a magnificant enloy. Please give the people the privilege of looking upon the dead face of their dear champion, whose like they may not see again for many years.

EDWARD C. DEMPSEY.

dear champion, whose like they may not see again for many years.

The United Democracy sent to Mr. George's family the following:

Henry heorys, the philosopher, the author, the leader in the battle for industrial emacchanion, tho true friend of the common people, has passed away. In his death, not only has he ramily been bereaved of a true husband and rather, the city of Greater New York depetyed of the great Jeffersonian Democrat for Mayor, but the worth has both its greatest aposts of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

The United behieverny of Greater New York, feeling deeply the loss of its great, leader, offers the conditions of its officers. He Executive Committe, and its hosts of supporters to the bereaved family, and joins with the working masses of the world in expressions of heartfelt sorrow for the heavy loss and takined in the darth.

Resolved, That the foregoing expression of sympathy and considered between the bereaved family of lienry (losping).

Resolved. That the foregoing the pathy and conditione be transmitted to the family of lieury lionge.

Resolved. That the foregoing the family of lieury lionger Stewart. RUBERT STEWART,
JAMES O'BRIES,
ERIA A. TUTTLE,
JAMES A. GRAY,
HESRY NICHOLS,
FRANCIS M. BLAVY,
WINFIELD B. OVERTON, Committee

Francis M. Bixev.

Winstaid S. Ovinton.)

Father Ducey, who was among the callers to express sympathy with the family, said be did not want to speak of the grandeur of Henry George's character. His life and the glory of it, he said, emplasized his greatness more than his closest friends at this time could express.

Dr. McGiynn, who also called on the family, had this to say in culory of Henry George:

"Henry George was unquestionaby one of the greatest and most remarkable men that our country has produced. His lovable personality, his rare genius for political philosophy and economy, his indefatigable and successful study and search for political and economic truth set him quite apart from all other Americans.

"I do not think that it is merely the enthusiastic language of a devoted friend to say that, as the providence of God raised up a Washington to be the father of his country and endowed him with such gifts and gave him such experiences that we might well believe that without them the republic would not have been achieved; as in a similar crisis the rare gifts and character of a Lincoln were so plainly providential that none but men with little faith in God could doubt that he had been prepares for and sent upon a mission by the Father in Heaven, I have no hesitation in saying that Henry George, by his extraordinary gifts and exceed the was marked one by the providence of God to be a foremost leader and teacher in the work of emancipation of the masses of men everywhere from an industrial slavery too often worse and more galling than mere chattel slavery, and to hasten the comming and to perpetuate the duration, not merely of a larger and more perfect American union of States, but of the commonwealth or United States of the World."

Bishop Potter sent the following message to Mrs. George:

"Dear Madam: May Loffer you my sincere exposition of the masses of the World."

Mrs. George:

"Dear Manam: May I offer you my sincere sympathy in view of the great sorrow that has come to you I Your husband and I were both publis of the late Dr. George Enden Hare in Philadelphia, and I remember very well as a boy his father's bookstore in which he first developed his love of reading. But he did more t an read-he thought, and he loved and strove to serve his fellow men. There were many questions concerning which we did not see alike, but there was none in connection with which he did not reveal himself as a faultiess and upright man, and in every best personal characteristic an example to his fellow men. May God comfort you and yours in your great breavement prays yours most truly.

The Home Rule Democracy adouted the following resolutions at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in the Morton House last night:

*Resolved.** That the Home Rule Democracy has

Committee, held in the Morton House has hight:

Resolved, That the Home Rule Democracy has
heard with most profound sorrow of the sudden and
untimely death of Henry tieerre, who, by his fearless
courace and convining cloquence in alwo-axing the
rights of American freemen and in denouncing their
base berrayal, had endeared himself to all true lovers
of freedom.

Resolved, That we tender to his stricken family our
heartfeit sympathy and condelence in their irrep-

Resolved, That we tender to his stricken family our heartfeit sympathy and condetence in their frequencial between the condetence in their frequencial between the cause of pure government as earning for his name a high place in the roil of honor of immortal American here s.

Resolved, That the Home Rule Democracy will heartly cooperate in any tribute to his memory which may be deemed appropriate, and will as a mark of its high respect attend his funeral in a body.

1,500,000 HENRY GEORGE PASTERS. The Authorities Amx Them to the Ballot Without Troubling the Voter.

The Police Board, being unofficially informed

of young Henry George's nomination to succeed his father on the ticket, held a special meeting yesterday to consider what should be done. It the substitute of another candidate for a de ceased one was imperative. Accordingly an order was given to the printer for a large number of pasters to be printed as soon as the certificate of the ballot clerks, under the law, to stick a paster with Henry George's name on it over the same name on every bailot to be voted in the Greater New York territory, and so hand the ballot out to the voter. Here is the law:

In case of the death of a candidate after the official bailots have been printed, and before election day, the vacancy may be filled by filing the proper certificate of nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy with the officer or board with whom the original certificate was filled, and it then shall be the duty of the officer or board furnishing the official bailots to prepare, and furnishing the official bailots to prepare, and furnishing the the amedidate nominated to fill the vacancy, and the title of the office for which he was nominated. The pasters shall be of plain white paper, printed in plain black ink, and in the same kind of type used in printing the ititle of the offices and the names of the candidates upon the official bailots, and shall be of a size as large as, and no larger than, the space occupied upon the official bailots by the title of the office and the name of the candidate be one of a group of candidates, such official paster shall contain the name of the candidate but not the title of the office and the name of the candidate be one of a group of candidates, such official paster shall contain the name of the candidate, but not the title of the office and the name of the candidate be one of a group of candidates, such official paster shall contain the name of the candidate, but not the title of the office, whenever such pasters are provided, the officer or board furnishing the manner of official shallot, that not the influence of the official paster shall centred the official shallot, the name of the official paster of the official paster of the official paster of the official paster of the name of the pasters affected by the vacancy the name of the original candidate, the name of the posters to the ballot cierks who are required to affix one of such pasters in of the new candidate is filed. It will be the duty of the ballot clerks, under the law, to stick a paster with Henry George's name on it over the

Royal adds Anti-dyspeptic qualities no yeast germs.





We're content with Fashion. By day it's a short overcoat. By night a long one-tails of a dress coat mustn't show.

Short top-coats, light or dark, rough or smeets \$15 to \$30. Evening dress overcoats and capes, \$25 to \$40.

Golf stockings are vieing with

Autumn leaves in coloring. We're vieing with the homeknit kind; have 'em all ready hand-knit.

Footless \$2: with feet \$2.50.

Our boys' \$4 suit table is a regular lottery, with every ticket a prize-they're higher priced suits marked down; broken lots or slow sellers.

Always some on hand; always something in every department -boys' shoes, hats or furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Watch Facts.

When we tell you a watch in worth a certain amount of money -it is worth that money-no moreno less.

Before you buy a watch, post yourself on the subject of watches. Our little booklet, entitled-"Honest Facts about Honest Watches "will educate you. Send us your name and address and we will mail it to you.

Come any day and talk watches with us.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Ladies' Jackets.

Of English Kersey, Vicuna and Beaver,-plain or fancy silk lined.

\$12.50, \$15.50, \$16.50 Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

GIRL, BOY, WOMAN, MAN,

FLEER'S CUM GUTU-KIL We will send you a souvenir worth 25c, and tell you how we will give away \$1.000 in cash.

Now's the time. PRASE H. FLEER & Co.,
Philadelphia.
Fleer's Gum (Pepsin Guru-Kola) keeps the stomach
right.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE SPECIAL BARGAINS.

LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

CARPETS. INLAID LINGLEUM.

REVAN ON GRODGE'S DEATH He Says He " Was One of the Foremost Thinks ers of the World"-A Great and Pure Man. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 29.-When W. J. Bryan. who is now stumping in this State, heard of the death of Henry George he gave out this inter

"I have just received the despatch announcing "I have just received the despatch announcing the death of Henry George. The suddenness with which the summons came will make more keen the sorrow which the public generally will feel at the death of so great, so pure, and so brave a man. Because of his own unaided genius he made his name familiar to the reading public the world around. Those who agreed with his theories found in him an ideal leader, while these who epposed him admitted his ability and his moral courage. He was one of the foremost thinkers of the world. His death will prove a loss to literature, society and politics."

NO DEMAGOGUE, HANNA SAYS.

The Obio Senator Pronounces George an Honest Man, but Not Brond. CINCINNATI, Oct. 29. - Sunator Mark A. Hanna was shocked over the news of Mr. George's death. To a reporter he said:

" He was an honest man, a man of conviction; but as for as his usefulness was concerned it was neutralized by his one idea. Had be been broader in his views he would have been a great benefactor of his country, but he was no demagogue. What the eilect upon the New York election will be I cannot say but Grorge was winning many votes from Tammany."

Italian Parade for Trues.

There is to be a Tracy parade this evening under the auspices of the James E. March Association. When it passes Madison square there will be fireworks. The James E. March Association is to turn out 2.000 strong, and it will be assisted by organizations below Fourteenth assisted by organizations below Fourteents atreet, the C. La Vaschia Association, the Frink Parisano Association, und the H. P. Siceardi Association. The line of march is to be: Marion square to Frince treet, to Mulberry, Spring, Rowert, First street, Second avenue, Eighth street, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Fifth avenue, Twenty-thirds rate, Broadway, Fifth avenue, Macdongal street, and Spring street, thence to Mirton street, where the parade will disband. The parade will start at 50 clock.